OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, July 1 .- So much has been written hin a fortnight of Peter McGeoch, the broker and nipulator, and so little of him in other respects, that seemed to me worth while the other day to learn ething of the personality of the man whose failure in the last big lard doal set the Board of Trade on edge and de the sensation of the year among grain and provision siers. No one yet knows the amount of the failure, but en engh is known to make it almost certain that it I reach beyond \$3,000,000, and that if contracts are to be enforced it will reduce McGeoch to a condition would seem hopeless even to a young man of nerve. Mr. McGeoch is fifty-one years old; he calls for such enforcement; and says that after the worst shall have happened he will begin again at the foot of the ladder.

Iron perve and a will that has repeatedly vanited perve and a will that has repeatedly vaulted les to advancement are behind this determination, and his family, reared in wealth and accustomed to the luxuries of life, join him in preparations to recover by toil and drudgery the means of comfort that lately allpred from them like a phantom.

ory A. Storrs is retained in the pending suit agains Mr. McGeoch. Referring to the man and case, he said: "I nave known him for several years and have had iess with him. He is a rugged character but thoroughly honorable in personal matters. Just now there is a good deal of feeling both ways regarding him on account of this failure. If I were to send you among brokers for information about him you would get adula-tion in one quarter and undue censure of him in another, according to the way the deal may have affected those of whom you might inquire. This thing will blow over after a while. Then common on will settle as I have indicated. He is a rugged but kindly man, meaning to do right, probably, but bold and exacting in his business. Because of these business traits many brokers are glad that he failed, while some of his friends, although sympathizing with him, condemn his course as foolhardy, and are disposed to question whether he may not have been influenced against his better judgment.

"With the country full of hogs, so full that a railroad train cen't jump the track without running over a lot of them, and in the presence of the scientific fact that every heg has twelve pigs at a time and litters twice a year and that every part of the hog is convertible into lard, it nums like the act of a crazy man to attempt to corner a million hogs when it is more than he can do to corner Speaking afterward with Warren F. Leland, who is

a personal friend of Mr. McGeoch and with W. R. Harvey, his brother-in-law, I learned something of McGeoch as he has appeared off the floor of the Exchange. "I pever known a more honorable man," Mr. Leland wild. "I do not believe that Peter McGeoch has against his record a single act of unfairness. It is not for me to may what he may have done or attempted to do in his business, but I am very sure that he has not over-stepped what he believed to be its legitimate bounds. He not a man to contract acquaintances of hand, but is a ra, kind friend. I never know anyone who reminded me physically so much of General Garfield-his figure night and commanding, and he has the high fore sai and penetrating eyes that were General Garfield's. His beard is also worn in the same style, and is about the same color. I have visited him at his home near Milwaukee, where he is delightfully situated, and have een him with his family. No one could be more devoted than he to them. I do not know what more I could say of him, for I feel sure that he would not care to have me say what I know about his outside charities—the many families who have en dependent on him for years. I believe that out of been dependent on an array of the tribit roughly. It is a great this trouble he will come forth honorably. It is a great blow to him, of course, and his family, but he was awamped in a deal several years ago on a much smaller scale than this, but important to him then, because it took everything he had and he paid back every dollar of it. It seems especially hard just now that he should se everything, because be was about to retire from business and had planned to pass the rest of his life qui-etly, but I have no doubt that his pluck will stand by him and eventually make him prosperous again."

In the course of a talk, Mr. Harvey said: "Mr. McGeoch is a native of Scotland. He came to this country when a boy and went to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where his father was then living. After working on the farm for about two years he became dissatisfied with that kind of life and started out for himself, hauling stone for the State Capitol at Madison. While thus engaged he fell in with man named Van Kirk, a grain dealer, and arranged ith him to buy and ship wheat to Milwaukee, Van Kirk remaining at Milwaukee and McGeoch making headquarters at Fox Lake. The business was a fast-growing ne, and about 1858 the firm of Van Kirk & McGeoch, as buyers, shippers and commission dealers in grain, was formed. Before this McGeoch had married my sister, who had moved into Wisconsin with her parents from parties had become wealthy. They then went into a wheat deal and lost everything. Van Kirk became discouraged and never re-entered the ess, but McGeoch plodded along and in the course of three or four years regained a footing. Their business at the time of the failure included not only a general brokerage and commission business in grain, but they had a large pork-packing establishment, and McGcoch was working with profit several farms near Milwaukee on which he kept fancy stock. His indebte liness at the ne of the failure was relieved by Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, a fellow Scotchman, and when McGeoch started up hill again, Mitchell had an account of \$100,000 against him. McGeoch saved nothing except his farms, from which he was able to start an extensive milk business, running his wagons into Milwaukee. This gave him the name of the 'Milwaukee Milkman,' ch title be was known, derisively, for a long time after he came here.

"He was in a wheat deal in 1875 which was so suc cessful that in 1876 he re-established his business in Milwankee, paid off all his debts and continued to prosper almost continuously from then till this last failure. arm to this city was established to 1880. McGeoch then has made frequent trips here but has retained his residence near Milwaukee. He lives about four miles out of the city in a house constructed two years ago and admirably equipped for comfort. It is situated on a twoll opposite the Soldiers' Home and commands a fine country view. The grounds include lawns, an artificial lake, fountains and a fine grove, and the improvements cost probably not less than \$75,000. There are several the horses in his stable, among them Tom Bowman, a racer which he bought here last year. He has also a fine driving team and his wife and children have their own

"Besides his wife his family consists of three daughters and a son; a fourth daughter died last year, leaving a shild who makes its home with him. The daughters are grown and the son is a boy of fifteen."

" How do the family take this failure " "Taey were at first very much depressed by it, as was nk now, however, they are all facing it bravely nd are willing to make whatever sacrifices may be ecessary. His wife is very placky, and the daughters eve sat I that they are ready at any time to go to work for their living. They expect, of course, to give up their their servants and and in the shape of luxury, and will do it without int. McGeoch has said that he expects the cred ters to take his home and that be will turn it over to m at any time. But I do not believe anyone wil rly every day and his letters are now quite philosophical. He directs that the books be made up as soon as possible and everything be straightened out, so that when we find out where we are we can put ourselves in shape to start again. We were doing here a fine business and would have continued to do well but for this deal. So well were we doing, indeed, that McGeoch had planned to retire in May. He intended to take his r and go over the country in a chartered car, ing a year or two on the trip. But having begun buy lard in April, an attempt was made to drive him corner, and his subsequent dealings were in the ure of self defence, until he had accumulated so much that it was impossible for him to get out. We had hoped to be able to tide over until July 1. But drafts were ng in on us at the rate of \$150,000 per day, and then it became evident that it would cost a million more to keep up the market until the end of the month ch faltered and said that we had better stop.

"It is true that many brokers were glad when he falled. He was shrewd and was called severe in busi-ses. If a man owed him a dollar he wanted it, and if he eved anything he wanted to pay it. But no one ever arged him with a dishonorable act, and, personally, he as generous and upright. He has been very kind to ents, brothers and sisters. None of the family ecded except him. He has given his parents a nice e at Toma, and to them and a crippled sister, to on he gave also a home, he has for years made a pinly allowance. Then he has helped his breiters, king a ranch for one of them in Kansas. His chari-have been numerous. In business, even those who like him must respect him, and he is so well liked long the best men that on the day of the failure P. D. bour came in here and said: 'Mac, tals may be r bad, out don't lose heart. Get straightened out,

OAREER OF PETER McGEOCH. and when you want to start again come to me and you

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

M'GEOCH'S CREDITORS ACCEPT THE COMPRO-MISE TERMS-WHEAT LOWER AND CORN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, July 3 .- Of the 143 Board of Trade creditors of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., 137 have signed the 50 per cent compromise proposition. Of the six who have not signed, the largest creditor sim ply awaits authority from an absent partner. This claim will, it is said, undoubtedly come into the compromise. There will then be left only five creditors of a total of 143, and of the claims all will be in except about \$50,000. It is anticipated that then these obstinate five will succumb. By to-merrow the compromise is bound to go through and a week from to-day McGeoch, it is expected, will be doing business again,
Robert Parks, of New York, is here looking after his

claims against Nichols & Co. But no apparent progress is being made in settling the affairs of this concern. There was no call-board session to-day and there will be no session of the Board of Trade either to-morrow or the next day. The prospect of a double holiday had a depressing effect on prices. There was the usual "evening up," selling out "long" and buying in of "shorts" property. In the shuffle the prices of property sorts declined. The temperature continues high, and this encourages selling. Six millions of bushels of wheat remain here despite the drop of 20 cents a bushel which has taken place in the last sixty days, and refuses to budge. Last week the stock in store decreased only 30,000 bushels. It is now 5,000,000 bushels larger than it was last year and larger than it has ever been at this time of the year. The present low figures have not ruled long enough to disclose whether or not shipments will now take place. The presence of the wheat here now, just on the eve of the new harvest, is likely to make this the "bear',

of the wheat here now, just on the eve of the new harvest, is likely to make this the "bear', wheat market of the world instead of the "bull." Another week will settle the question, and then there will follow either a further drop or an improved feeling among buyers.

Messrs, Gregg, Son & Co. bought largely of wheat today, taking probably 1,000,000 bushels. This purchase would not be notable except that it is apparently the first reappearance in the wheat market of any of the big "bulls" who were so sanguine a month ago. The purchases are believed to asve, been for the account of the "savage" New-York clique. It is thought that the Lindblom crowd also are meditating buying wheat. Wheat at one time was 1 cent a bushel under yesterday's close, but it closed only a 292-under the figures of twenty-four hours ago; July at 984-2 under the figures of twenty-four hours ago; July at 984-2 under the figures of twenty-four hours ago; cover "shorts." August closed at 495-2, against 49c. last night. The market was almost featureless, the volume of trading being small. The big operators were not in the pit. Provisions were quiet. Pork closed to-night 10-212-2c under Monday's figures, and lard 5-27-2c. under. Only 15,000 hogs were reported at the yards. There were no features of interest either in the cash or speculative trade.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA. THE ANNUAL GAME BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND ENGLISHMEN-LARGE AMERICAN SCORE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The annual cricket match between elevens composed of native Americans and Euglish residents was begun to-day on the grounds of the Germaniown Club at Ricetown. The Americans went to the bat first, and although the bowling and fielding of the Englishmen was almost beyond praise, by dint of magnificent batting they succeeded in amassing the enormous total of 248. To this score, J. A. Scott and Stoever, of the Belmont Club, were the principal con-tributors, with scores of 66 and 45. They were followed tributors, with scores of oblands. They caldwell and Brewster, of Young America, and Thayer, of Merion, who scored 35, 32 and 21 respectively. D. S. Newhall and N. Etting also played creditable innings.

Undaunted by the formidable task been attracts were

Engisement then went to the bat and when stumps were drawn for the day, had scored 112, with the loss of four wickets, to which Furness contributed 26, A. M. Wood 24, Brombead 12, and Tyers and Davy 33 and 17; not out. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

RACING AT MONMOUTH PARK. The eight races at Monmouth Park to-day are likely to fusnish close finishes and attractive sport. There is a strong field of a dozen in the first with Jack of Hearts the favorite. Eleven will run for the Hopeful Stakes, and Reveller, Thack-ray, Tolu and Equipoise have to carry five pounds extra each. The great race of the day will be the third, for which George Kinney, Pizarro and Kinglike are announced to start. This ought to be a gallant struggle. George Kintey was "off" at Sheeps-head Bay, and for a time was indulged. He must be in his best form to beat Kinglike, if the inter has developed itto such a colt as he was expected to make. Kinglike has run only once in public. Then he won the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park so easily against a powerful field that many experts thought him the best of the two-year-olds. His meeting with George Kinney and Barnes this year has been looked for with eager anticipation. If George Bear Montpeller, Vermont. The firm of Van Kirk & Kinney can defeat him, then the Dwyers certainly McGeoch lasted until 1872, by which time both have in George Kinney and Barnes the best colts in the East, and Leonatus, the Western wonder, will be their only possible rival. But if Kinglike should happen to outrun George Kinney, then all turfmen will be in a fever of impat ence to see what he can do with Barnes. So the Ocean Stakes to-day, if both George Kinney and King like run, with Pizarro to keep them busy, will be worth

In the Long Branch Handicap, Bootjack, Monitor, Parole, John Heury and Breeze are expected to run. Now, if Bootjack can give Parole 5 pounds and Monitor

6 pounds, he is a good horse beyond all question.
In fact, the races have filled so well that there can In fact, the races have filled so well that there can hardly be a dull one among them. A number of Western horses will appear in the East for the first time this year, the big purses and rich stakes at Long Branch having templed owners from all parts of the country. Every turfann will, of course, want to look up the record of every horse, and just in time the July edition of "Krik's Guide to the Turf" is out, giving all races ran in the United States up to Saturday night.

The fall list of races, conditions and probable starters is as follows:

PIRST BACK, PURSE \$500, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 1 MILE. Yrs. Pds. | Magnate..... SECOND RACE, HOPEFUL STARES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, PENAL-THES FOR WINNERS, 58 MILE.

THIRD RACE, OCEAN STAKES, 138 MILES Dwyer Brothers' celt George Kinner, by Bonnie Yrs, Pds. Dwyer Brutiers coit George Kinney, by Bonnie soctland Kathleen D. D. Withers's coit Kinglike, by King Ernest—Mindstrier imported coit Pizarro, by Adventurer—Sillion Continued Scott Trafalgar, by King Alfonso—Cal. Lordin

Ascolite.
P. H. Ryan's filly Caramel, by Monarchist-Eon FOURTH RACE, LONG BRANCH HANDICAP, 14 MILES | Yrs. Pds. | Yrs. Pds. | Hootjack. | 5 | 125 | Jim McGowan | Parole | aged | 120 | Giroffa | Monitor | aged | 119 | Brieze | John Henry | 4 | 113 | Adalgisa | FIFTH RACE, HANDICAP, 112 MILES. SIXTH RACE, SELLING, 1 1-16 MILES. | Yrs. Pds. | Yrs. SEVENTH BACK, WELTER CUP, GENTLEMEN RIDERS, MILE.

| Yrs. Pds | Yrs. Pds | EIGHTH RACE, HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, FULL COURSE | Fig. | Yra. Pds. 5 150 4 180 aged 145 5 145 The course may be teached by any one of a large number of trains on the "all rail" route and boats by the Sandy Hook route. Full details may be seen in the advertising columns.

THE NEW-YORK LACROSSE TEAM. The New-York Lacrosse Club will play the Union Lacrosse Club at Boston to-day. The New-York team is as follows :

F. S. Wheeler, goal; J. B. Flannery, point; D. Brown, cover point: W. H. Journeay, defence field; J. A. Hodge, jr. defence field; H. H. Buich, defence field; G. W. Glimore, centre field; E. Conroy, home field; S. S. Isies, home field; T. M. Marson, home field; A. W. Ritchey, home; P. J. Tucker, home.

THE LARCHMONT CLUB REGATTA. The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be held to-day. The yachts entered and their

ton; Kathleen, E. M. Saner; Vivien, E. J. Grencen; Ama-gen, Franklin Beams; Gleam, N. D. Lawfon. Class IV.—Cheemann, W. Irving Van Watt. Class V.—Ada, T. W. Whittenore: Wilns, C. E. Jenkins; Zee, H. A. Sanderson; Hornet, Francis M. Scott; Nymph, F. W. Fint; Orient, Everett Rushmore: Fairy, Frank E. Towle

Towle. Class VI.—Meteor, Stuyvesant Wright. Class VII.—Wilhe, C. E. Goodwin, jr.: Cruiser, A. Bryan Alley; Coquette, Harry B. Towle; Aneta, E. A. Oothoul.

BASEBALL NEWS. About 300 people assembled at the Polo

Grounds yesterday to witness the fourth League contest between the New-York and Philadelphia baseball nines. The game was not a fine exhibition of baseball playing, for both pitchers were batted freely and the fielding was not brilliant. Dorgan was put in to eatch for the New-York pine in the sixth inning and did fair service. Dorgan was formerly a catcher, but he has not played in that position for three years. O'Nell was wild in his delivery, giving four men their bases on seven balls. The New-York nine went into the van in the first inning, scoring three runs off hits by Ewing, Connor, Gillespie scoring three runs off hits by Ewing, Connor, Gillespie and Caskins. The home nine held the lead to the end and won a rather easy victory by the score of 11 to 8. The Philadelpola representatives did not bat O'Nell's delivery to much effect until the eighth inning, when they railied at the bat and secured five runs off hits by Purcell, Furgason, Harbridge, Ringo and Hogan, assisted by an error by Dorgan and a wild pitch by O'Nell. Ferguson played remarkable game at second base. Ewing, Gillespie and Harbridge did the best work at the bat.

Philadelphia.	7	bh	po	a	0	New-York.		6/1	po	-	
Purcell, 3b Manning, r.f. McCleil'nd, s.s. Coleman, 1d., Furguson, 2 b. Harbridge, c.f. Ringo, c Hagat, p Farrar, 1 b	1 0 0 1 3 1 1 1 0	10223121	032142309	002050320	0 0 1 2 0 1 2 2 0	Ewing, C Connor. 1b Ward, c.L Gillespie, i.f Caskins, 8.8 Dorgan, r.f Troy, 2b Hankinson 3b. O'Nell, p	1 2 3 1 1 0 0	410150130101010	373006440	300131220	-

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 6 1 New-York 3 1 2 0 4 0 0 1 0 11 Runs earned—Philadelphia, 3; New-York, 4. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 4. Struck out—Philadelphia, 3; New-York, 5. Totallett on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 6. Totallett on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 6. Three-base hits—Co-nnor. Two-base hits—Gillespide, 2; Ferguson, Total base-hits—Philadelphia, 10; New-York, 22; Double plays—McCleiland, Furguson and Farrar, Furguson and Farrar, and Ewing, Troy and Hankinson, Wild phiches—O'Nell, 4; Passed balls—Ewing, 1; Dorgan, 1; Ringo, 3. Umpire—Mr. F. Lane. Time of game—Two nours and twentr minutes.

Another excellent game took place between the Yale College and Brooklyn nines at Washington Park, Brooklyn, Fully 2,000 people were present. Like the contest of the day before, the game was not won until the hast inning, when the professionals, more through luck than superior play, managed to secure two runs. The collegians held the lead of 1 to 0 up to the last inning, Camp and Souther formed the battery for the college players and did good service. Both nines played well in the field. Terry, McKee, Egan, Morgan and Dolan led at the bat. The score is as follows.

Yale.	-	DA	po	4		Brooklyn.	*	DA	po	a	
Hubbard, c.I. Camp, p Hopkins, 3 b. Childs, 1 b Terry, 2 b. Walden, s. s. Carpenter, 1f. Souther, c McKee, r. f	0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	501821432	021020021	020000011	Manning, 2 b. Terry, l. f. Waiker, 1 b. Egan, P. Schenck, 3 b. Willams, c.f. Geer, a. d. Morgan, c. Dolan, r. f	0 0 1	101211022	5 1 8 1 1 0 9 1	000410120	
Total	1	7	26	8	4	Total	2	10	27	8	

Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2
Buns earned—Yale, 0 Blooklyn, 1. First base by errors—
Yale, 4 Brooklyn, 2 Struck oul—Yale, 8 Brooklyn, 1. Tetal
left on bases—Yale, 7: Brooklyn, 6. Three base hit—Tetry,
Wo base hits—Tetry, schenck,
Childs, Passed balls—Souther, 1. Wild pitches—Camp I.
Egan 1. Umpite—Dally, Time of game—I hour, 68 minutes,
At Providence—Providence 4, Boston 0.
At Chicago—Chicago 21, Buffalo 7.
At Chicago—Chicago 21, Buffalo 7.
At Chicago—Chicago 21, Buffalo 7.
At Columbias—Baltimore 6, Columbias 3.
At Beading—Harrisburg 6, Active 1.

BITS OF LIGHT IN A STUDIO.

THE SUMMER RECREATION OF A PHOTOGRAPHER.

Summer is a dull time for New York photographers and, as it was on or about the least attractive the many unattractive days which New York has passed through lately, it is not to be wondered at that a TRIBUNE reporter who strayed into Mr. Rockwood's studio, found that good-looking worthy seated at his desk examining some proofs instead of hovering about a foriorn looking sitter beseconing him to assume a "pleas-

"What do you think I've got here!" he said with a Jubilant ring in his voice as he caught sight of the re-porter, who not being a Houdin was unable to describe

what he had never seen.

"Well it's a section of Guiteau's brain. No, you needn't be afraid," he said, as the reporter involuntarily put his handkerebiet up to his face." Your offactory perves are sale from any shock, for it is only a photo graps," and he showed the photograph of a circle som three inches in diameter which looked like a since cut from a decayed apple." Three of these have been taken rom these slides where as you see the section of brain looks like a minute spot of blood. One is labelled central lobe and the other two cerebellum and frontal lobes respectively, and have been prepared by a prominent strate the unuatural condition of the murderer's brain.

"Here is semething in a different line," and the photographer pulled out from a beap a photograph of a yacht flying before the breeze, with every stilch of canwas spread and the sparsle of the spray dashed over her bows distinctly to be secu. "That," continued he, was taken in the one hundred and third part of a second. Think I might have left off the third and it would Think I might have left off the third and it would have been just as good a fie do you! Well I'il tell you how we can measure to an even more minute degree the length of time a plate is exposed. We have a back disk which we set moving at the uniform speed of one revolution a second. The eremiference of this disk is divided into degrees, and near the edge is painted a small white spot. The disk is photographed with in motion, the white spot is photographed as a line of greater or less length, according to the time of exposure, and from the degrees marked around the erremiference of the disk we can calculate to a hiesely the fraction of a second which it took to transfer the picture on to the sensitized plate.

calculate to a line picture on to the sensitized plate.

"You want to know how we manage to expose the plate for such an indinitesimal space of time? I'll show you in a minute. John, terein me a slide, picase?" and John accordingly produced as simple a contrivance as can be longined. It consisted of two wooden plates, one working along the other in grooves. In both of them were two hoies, in the under plate the hole was round, so as to fit on to the lens of the camera, in the other it was square. The top plate was so artanged that slipping over it any required number of tubber bands caused it to slip at a proportionale speed over the under one when it was lifted by the ingers and let go. At the precise fraction of a second when the square hole and has round hole are opposite each other light naturally passes through and reaches the sensitized plate and the image of the object is projected thereon. Notang could be simpler, nothing more practically efficacious.

"Those are not half the carrious things I can show you," said the genial photographer, "and if you come in again I'll fill you as full of sclentific knowledge as an Lathicad car is of passengers during commission hours."

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the Haytian Consulate to inquire if any confirmation had been received of the report published from Kingston, Jamaica. Those reports spoke of growing disaffection throughout the island, notably at Cape Haytien and in the north and northwest, and of widespread uneasiness among the merebauts and all foreign residents throughout the island at the rapidly increasing power of the revolutionary party, and the apparent incapacity of the

Government to cope with the crists.

"The fact is," said E. D. Bassett, the Haytlan Consul, "that all reports from Kingston are sent in the interests of the insurgents. We knew this before, and are not astonished at anything that comes from there. The re-bellion has strong friends in Jamaica, and without knowing it, a correspondent writing from there would be very apt to send distrusted and one-sided intelligence. We certainly have no confirmation of all this. Virtually there is no change in the position; Miragoane still holds out, but as fer any increase of revolutionary power what desertion there is goes the other way-from the rebels to the Government. Aux Cayes, which was once in a dangerous condition, is now firmly held by the Gov ernment and all signs of rebellion have been suppressed. At Cape Haytien all is quiet. In the north-undoubt At Cape Haytien all is quiet. In the north-undoubedly the most important section of the country—the people are stanch and loyal. In Miragodne itself the condition of the rebeis is getting very bai; many deserters come in, and a Dr. Ettenne, who was shut up in the town in the hands of the rebels, has escaped to Portan-Prince and brought news that they are now entirely without competent physicians, and are suffering terribly from dyseniery. The Government may see lit to increase its navy by purchase from foreign nations more effectually to blockade the place by sea, but no negotiations have yet been opened for such purpose. Our latest news is dated the 18th of last month, and that is better than Kingston rumors of the 17th."

A Los Angeles rancher has raised a pumpkin so large that his two children use a half each for a cradic. This may seem very wonderful in the rural districts, but in this city three or four full-grown policemen have been found asleep on a single beat.—jean Francisco Post.

A process has been invented by which heavy Class C.—Gracle, Charles B. Filnt and J. P. Earle; Fanny,
James Whitely.
Class I.—Oriva, C. Smith Lee; Fanits, George J. Gould;
Rover, W. E. 1aelin; Active, C. A. Kohlsaal.
Class I.—Crocoulle, Robert S. Church; Wave, J. C. Barron, M. D. Schemer, W. S. Alley; Madeline, J. H. Ryley;
Comfort, Roger M. Sherman.
Class III.—Petrel, John Hyslep; Varuna, Edgar S. Turthe strawberries.—Hawkeys.

THE COURTS.

ILLEGAL TAXES FROM BROKERS. SUITS BEGUN FOR THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TO RECOVER UNDER THE NEW LAW. Washington, July 3 .- At the last session of Congress a resolution passed both houses authorizing the bringing of suits in the Court of Claims for the recovery of taxes illegally collected from bankers and bro kers in the old XXXIId Internal Revenue District of New-York, prior to June 6, 1872. The resolution was sent to the President on January 12, 1883, and became a law without his approval. To-day forty-one suits were begun in the Court of Claims under the terms of this resolution by J. W. & G. L. Douglas, acting as attorneys for members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and it is un-derstood that at least two hundred additional suits will be brought under the operation of the same resolution within a year from the date when the resolution became a law.

The history of these claims is as follows: In the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and a portion of 1872, the Collector of Internal Revenue in the theu XXXIId Internal Revenue District of New-York collected taxes upon certain sum of borrowed money, which he had assessed as capital of bankers and brokers doing business in that district. It was claimed at the time that the tax was illegal, and it was paid under protest. A committee from the New-York Stock Exchange was appointed to take legal steps for the recovery of the money. This committee had a conference with the District-Attorney (Mr. Pierrepont), who advised them that it would be useless for all the complainants to bring suits; that one test suit would be sufficlent to settle the whole matter, and that all claims for the refunding of this class of taxes would abide the result of the test case. Two test cases were accordingly instituted and carried through the Circuit

the result of the test case. Two test cases were accordingly instituted and carried through the Circuit Court, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, the regaining complainants taking no steps to prosecute their claims pending the decision in the fest cases. In these test cases, the titles of which were Batley, Collector, against Clark, Dodge and others, the Supreme Court at the October term in 1874 thally decided in favor of the plaintiffs and against the legality of the tax.

In the meantime, however, Congress had (June 6, 1872) passed an act containing a provision that all claims for refund of taxes collected prior to that date must be presented within one year, so that the claims of all those persons in these particular cases, who had relied upon the arrangement with District-Attorney Pierrepont and awaited the decision of the Supreme Court in 1874, were cut off. Efforts were made in the lifetime of the XLVth and XLVth Congresses to secure the conscience of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the taxes which the decision of the Supreme Court in 1874 had shown were illegally collected, but they failed, and in the XLVth Congress all that was asked was a law relieving these claims from the operation of the statute of limitations and authorizing their reference to the Court of Claims. This was done by Congress, the stipulation being made, however, in the act that all claims must be laid before the Court of Claims within one year from the enactment of the law.

THE RIGHTS OF BICYCLE RIDERS. WASHINGTON, July 3,-In the case of Thomas \$10 for assault. In imposing the fine the Judge said that in the eyes of the law a bicycle is a carriage, having in common with other carriages equal rights to the streets and highways, protected by the same laws, and their riders are amenable to the same road laws govern-ing the drivers of other vehicles. The d ecision was also given that while the law defines exactly how carriages given that while the law domes each other in an opposite direc-tion, that in passing in the same direction it is allowable to pass upon either side which offers the least obstruc-tion or gives the most open way, and after the carriage or bicycle behind has indicated the course by starting upon it, the carriage in front must not obstruct the way. When a man driving a team turns out of his course to obstruct the course of a bicycle, he does so at his peril.

A LIBEL DISMISSED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- In the case of the J. P. Morris Company against the Panama dredge, Count DeLeaseps, an opinion was filed to-day in the United States District Court, dismissing the libal. The mpany claimed to recover against the vessel for recompany claimed to recover against the pairs done at the instance of Doughty & Capella, who had contracted to fit up the machinery in the dredge. The lourt holds that no discussion of the law or facts was necessary, as the suit was not brought in the proper form, it not being a maritime case.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. COWDREY. The cross-examination of Nelson A. Cowdrey before Referee Dwight in the Garrison suit was coninued yesterday in the Guernsey Building. The witness nat examined the Missouri Pacific Railroad personally efore buying its stock. He wasn't sure whether he examined it by night or by day. On one occasion it was by night, but it might have been by moonlight. He had its appointment by the stockholders. When questioned about a meeting of the stockholders at which Commodore Garrison and Andrew Pierce had been present, and t which James Baker had made a speech, his recoll tion was not very distinct. When Mr. Garrison had de tion was not very distinct. When Mr. Carrison and commanded his letter of March 29 back, as it might be deemed collitative, the witness had not objected, but had laughed at the Commodore's anxiety. In regard to the continuance of the stockholders suits in case Mr. Garrison did not fulfil his agreement, the contingency had not entered into the witness's contemplation. Witness had tacitly agreed to the degree of forcelosure.

THE AMOUNT OF AN INDEMNITY BOND. Chief-Justice Daly yesterday in the Court f Common Pleas rendered a decision on the question of he amount of the boud to be given by the Manhattan Railway Company as an indemnity to the Metropolitan Company upon the dissolution of the temporary injunction obtained some time ago by the latter company restraining any acts under the so-called amended October leases. The injury complained of by the Matropoiltan Company is, it is said, capable of compensation in domages. The injury would be the amount of the difference between the rental under the old lease and under the amended lease from the time of the service of the injunction order until a trial in the action could be had. This amount would be about \$196,000. The undertaking should therefore be fixed in this amount, and upon the fling of it the temporary injunction should be dissolved. restraining any acts under the so-called amended Oc-

CIVIL NOTES.

Surrogate Rollins yesterday made an order lirecting the executors of the will of the late Jesse Hoyt to show cause to morrow why they should not dyance the sum of \$25,000 each to Mary Irene Hoyt, he daughter, and to Helen M. Hoyt, the widow of Mr. Hoyt. The order was based upon a petition in which it is alleged that the amount recently alvanced to the actioners has been aiready naced upon a further advancement is necessary to enable them to live in the style to which they are accustomed. Michael Mooney recently began an action in

Michael and the have a release given by him to the Manhaitan Railway Company of any claim he might have a cainst the company for the death of his brother set aside on the ground that it had been procured from him by fraud on the ground that it had been procured from him by fraud on the part of Dr. Shine, an employe of the company. The case was tried before Justice Dono-hue, who yesterday rendered a decision in which he holds that the weight of testimony is against the truth of Mr. Mooney's allerations, and that judgment should be rendered for the company.

COURT CALENDARS-JULY 5.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMRERS—Refere Van Vorst. J.—Nos. 1, 4, 25, 28, 50, 51, 108, 109, 110, 111, 119, 120, 142, 161, 100, 109, 202, 210, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217.
Assessment and personal tax calendars will be called.
SUPREME COURT—CPECIAL TERM—Before Potter, J.—Nos. 073, 910, 1221. 1073, 010, 1020. SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Estate of Mar garet Moran at 10–30 a.m. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Freedman, J.— Superior County-Special Tram-Before Latremore, J.-COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TRAM-Before Latremore, J.-

SUFFERING FROM MORPHINE EATING.

Dr. Mortimer D. Williams, of Moville, West Virginia, was taken from Chambers Street Hospital on Saturday night to Believus Hospital, where he is now alowly recovering from an overdose of morphine. Dr. H. V. Mildman, one of the assistant physicians, who has charge of the nervous department, said Monday Virginia, and says that he left a large practice in Moville, West Virginia. He is an extreme case of morphine habit, taking on an average over thirty grains of the alkaloid daily, which is equal to nearly seven ounces or about half a pint of pure laudanum. We have had him here be-

half a pint of pure laudanum. We have had him here before for a similiar condition of affairs, and discharged
him about a mouth ago in fair condition, but I am not
surprised to see him back again."

"Is there no cure for such cases?" he was asked.

"Yes, if a man will help himself, but in tols peculiar
case there is so little effort on the patient's part that
nothing can be done. Besides it is a chronic case, the
man having taken optum in some form for a great many
years. He is also over fifty years of age, which of itself
makes recovery very improbable."

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

READING, Penn., July 3 .- Osmund Geier and H. D. Regenfuse, secretary and treasurer respectively of the American Building Association, were arrested this afternoon charged with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders. There is also a separate charge against Geler of forgery, in fraudulently transferring shares of stock-holders to his own use. Ball was fixed at \$1,000 for Geler and \$2,000 for Regentuse.

A SWIM FROM ALBANY TO NEW-YORK.

Hupson, N. Y., July 3 .- Collinge, the English swimmer, who is endeavoring to swim from Albany to New-York, reached this ct y at 9 o'clock this morning, having swam from Sturvesant, a distance of nine miles.

since 4 o'clock. He will make his next stop at German-town. He is in excellent condition.

IRISH DEFENCE OF DYNAMITE.

HOW THE DOCTRINES PUT FORTH AT THE COOPER UNION MEETING ARE REGARDED. The open defence and glorification of Phoenix Park murderers and of the dynamite police the mass meeting on Monday night, at the Cooper I tute, by P. J. Sheridan and his associate apostle dynamite, excited contemptuous and in some of pitter comment among members of the old Land Les n New-York yesterday. It was held that The World office was at the bottom of the whole affair, as through the Irish Confederation of America, of w Patrick Ford is the reputed father, and the La Land League, which has been taken into the fold since it published its declaration just before the Phila phia Convention, that it hoped the Convention w declare for physical force. It was noted that on Mor night no leader or prominent member of either the Parnell Land League or the old Irish National 1 League, of which M. D. Gallagher and Dr. W Wallace are respectively presidents, was present.

Ever since The Irish World pronounced the I League movement dead, there has been a split betw its management and the Parnell and Irish National I Leagues, the two principal Irish organizations in York. When Patrick Ford prenounced in favor of namite some months ago the split was widened, and two Land Leagues both declared that Ford had killed influence in Irish circles in New-York by it. Since formation of the new Irish National League at P delphia and the constitution of the Committee of Sc of which Dr. Wallace is the New-York representat the Ford party has kept quietly in the background ing its time. The dissatisfaction occasioned by the pointment of Dr. Wallace's Provisional Con and the belief that the doctor is trying to make us the Irish party for political purposes, have given dynamite party its first opportunity, and the scene Monday night were the result. An extract from Sh dan's speech shows the spirit of the meeting. A avowing that the words he was about to utter we alone and were not spoken vicariously for mer organizations in Ireland, he continued:

organizations in Ireland, he continued:

We are here, then, to do homage to those brave men who have yielded up their lives for Ireland. We are here to renew the eternal conflict with English tyranny by all the means that science has placed in our hands. [Cries of "Dynamite!" from all parts of the hall, the men rising and waving their hats and shouting.] Scientific warfare [renewed applause] has been very much talked of. It is said that men are inhuman to use methods not recognized in war. What has brought us here i The bravery of a few men [loud eheers] who did scientifically [laughter and renewed shouts of "Dynamite!" "That's your sort!"] what they would have done, if they had been able, at the head of an army. Such were the feelings which prompted the heroic spirits of those who suffered lately in Klimainham. We may class them with the political martyre of Ireland, and as long as Irish history shall last the names of Curiey [tremendous applause], Brady [applause], Fagan [renewed applause], and the boy hero Kelly loud applause will be honored and revored by every Irish heart. Unable to head an army or a navy, they had recourse to the means which genius had placed within their reach. Dynamite has been used by England in warfare against African tribes, and Lord Derby defended it.

I will not defend physical force where moral suasion.

warfare against African tribes, and Lord Derby defended it.

I will not defend physical force where moral suasion is sufficient, but is there any sane man left among us who thinks moral suasion is enough for England! [Loud cheers and renewed cries of "Dynamite!"] In France, where formerly we couldn't get a paragraph, now we get, since the Phenix Park tragedy and the explosions we have had in London and Glasgow [loud laughter and cheers] leading articles. If half the energy and one-tenth the money that have been spent on treland had been devoted to the purposes of scientift warfare, Ireland would be better off to day. [Shouts and waving of hats.] A God has inspired these methods, and by them we hope to carry the warfare into the heart of England, and do her more harm than Germany's invasion did France, and if Irishmen are not prepared to use them, let them hug their chains.

These sentiments were echoed by Dr. Hamilton Williams, the friend of Tynan. "Brudy, Curley, Fagan

lams, the friend of Tynan. "Brady, Curley, Fagan and Kelly," he said, "struggled for justice and liberty, and I put it on record that indorse every act, opinion and belief of those martyred men. Cavendish was a robber and a plunderer, and they, do I believe, were martyrs." [Applause.]

The resolutions which followed set forth that henceforth any person who enters Ireland officially accredited by England, shall do so at his peril; that the time has come for Irishmen to use every weapon with which nature and science have armed them; and that henceforth the families of those who die for Ireland will be the wards of the Irish Nationalists' Aid and Defence Association, which is henceforth to be established. These were followed by inflammatory remarks by "Frank" Byrne and John Walsh. As if to emphasize the character of the meeting and not allow the possibility of mistake, "Professor "Mezzeroff, the maker of explosives and the wildest "dynamiter" of them all, added his arguments for the use of murder as a means of warfare. This was the most open and public expression of the dynamite party that has yet taken place in New-York, but its leaders were almost entirely outside of the ranks of the Land Leagues in the city. and Kelly," he said, "struggled for justice and liberty,

HISTORY OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

HOW IT WAS COINED FOR CHINA-NOT A GOVERN-MENT COIN-REDEMPTION. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The Post pub-

shed to-day an interview with R. E. Preston, acting prector of the mint in which that gentleman gives the history of the coinage of the trade dollar and of the circumstances which have combined to make it objections ole as a part of the currency. He is quoted as saying : The trade dollar was authorized to be coined by the act of February 12, 1873. It was not intended for circulaof February 12, 1873. It was not insended for circular thou in the United States, but for export in China. That empire possesses no mint for the coinage of gold or silver, and depends upon foreign coins for its domestic circulation, and until the institution of the trade dollar the principal simplents of coin to China were in the form of Mexican dollars. It was designed to compete with the Mexican dollar, and for that purpose was made a trifle more valuable, about two mills per piece. It therefore not only afforded a market for the surplus silver of the mines on the Pacific coast, but furnished merchants and moorfers from China with silver in a convenient form Of the fluctuations in value of the trade dollar, Mr. Preston is quoted as saying that at the time the comage of this piece was authorized silver builton was worth in London about 59 15-16d, per ounce, British standard, at London about 59 15-16d, per ounce, British standard, at which rate the intrinsic value of a trade dollar was \$1 03 47-100 in gold. Its average value during that years (1873) was \$1 03 3-10 in gold. Its average to July 1, 1876, silver had fallen to the lowest price on recert, and the bullion value of a trade dollar was only \$0.710 cents in gold. In December of the same year it was 101 cents, and since that time it has fluctuated within a range of 13 cents to the dollar until at to-day's London quotation for silver bullion it is worth only \$7.49.100 cents. It was a legal-tender until July 22, 1876, when Congress, by a joint resolution, abrogated the legal-tender quality. This resolution also restricted further colmage to the actual export demand. export demand,
Mr. Presion is also quoted as saying that it is a mis
take to suppose that the trade dellar is a Governmen

when asked what remedy he would propose, Mr. Preston repiled: "There is none, unless Congress takes up the matter and legislates upon it. My idea would be to call all the coins in and redeem them." And he added that Congress would have to settle the rate at which they should be reteemed.

THE COLLEGE CREWS AT LAKE GEORGE. VINE CONDITION OF THE MEN-UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA THE FAVORITE.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 3 .- The various college crews are in excellent condition and thoroughly prepared for Wednesday's struggle. Public opinion seems to place the crews in the following order at the inish: University of Pennsylvania first, Princeton second, Cornell third, Wesleyan fourth. Cornell has ad ed to its partisans the past few days by the earnestness with which it is training, and a marked improvement is noticed in the rowing of the crew. An old boating expert this afternoon, after witnessing a Cornell spurt expert this afternoon, after witnessing a Cornell spurt at the close of a time row, remarked: "That crew can puil faster on a spurt than any other four here." If they can keep it it up they will win. William Slakie, of New-York, has been chosen referee, and William S. Benedict, of Troy, judge at the finish.

At the drawing of positions by the captains yesterday the following result was reached, counting from the west shore: Cornell one, Wesleyant two, University of Pennsylvania three, Princeton four.

THE CELEBRATION AT SANTA FE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 3 .- A dispatch to the Commonwealth from Santa Fe, N. M., states a month's festivities on the 333d an of the first European colonization of the city of Santa Fe opened there to-day, under most flattering auspices. The grand pro-cession was perhaps, the most unique and interesting af, fair of the kind ever attempted by descendents of the first spaniards that ever visited American soil.

TELEPHONE POLES CUT DOWN.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 3.-The conflict between the city authorities and the telephone company was brought to a climax yesterday by Mayor Pratt, wh ordered the Chief of Police and the Head of the Fire De partment to cut down the company's poles. One pole was chopped down, and the wires were cut and removed from two or three other poles, in the presence of a large crowd. Litigation is expected.

YELLOW FEVER ON A BARK.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 3 .- The bark Salome from Vera Cruz, arrived here yesterday. It is reported that when at Vera Cruz five of her i en, including her aptain, were sick with yellow fever. One of the men died on June 13, but the others recovered. The vessel left Vera Cruz on June 26, since which time there has been no sickness on board. No communication what-ever will be allowed with the Salome until the expiration of her quarantine. THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

THE GENERAL LIST.

JULY 3, 1883.

		Actua	Sales	Clo			
Name	O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Ask'd	Sola.
B. C. R. & N	., 824	824					1
U. St. L. & P.D.	64	54	54	54	533	544	60
Capade Pacino	63%	634		641	631		72
Can. South		154-4	851		86	867	30
Central of N.J.					757	76	2.60
Cent. Pac		1324	133	132	1321	1324	10
C & N. W		1014	1514		181	1511	10
C. M. & St. P.		104 4			104	1041	7.85
Do, pref	1193	1190			1194	1193	21
C.St. P. M &O.	474	4714		474	-	100 miles	15
CStPM&O.pri		105	105	105	1044		1,00
C. B. & Q	124 3	125	124 4	125	124%	125	40
C.R. I. & P	12304	128%	123%	1235	123	1237	.1
Cleve & Pitts	1334		1334		. 45.0		10
Det L. & W	1284	128%	1283	128%	128%	128%	4,23
D. & Rto G	454	4812	434	434	434	94	90
H. & St. J. pref	93	93	198	133	13349		32
IIL Cent.			183	10934	1094	109	70
Lake Shore		1094	295	294	294	304	10
I. E. & W		864	854	854	854	86	4.48
Louis & Nash.	1 22.		52%	624	524	527	1,30
Man. Beach		80	30	30	29%	304	10
Mich. Cen.	923	324	927	924	924	925	30
M. & St. L	26 4	26 42	264	264	26	27	50
M. K. &T	297	304	297	3014	304	1027	21
Mo. Pac	10219	1024		1023	12319	125	214
Morris & Es	125	125	1181	1194	119	1190	61
N. Y .Central	1194	1191 ₀	37	37	37	371	1.80
N. YL.E. W.	177	177	177	177	11100000	The second second	
N. Y. & N. H N. Y. O. & W	250	253	264	25%	264	2619	100
Nor. Pae		614	514	5134	5114	51%	10
Do pref			884	894	89	8916	4,16
Onto Cen	10	10	97	97	934	10	1,39
Ore, Trans	834	8314	834	585a	83	584	5.00
Phil.& Read	08.0	584	684		1324		20
P.P. Car Co	132	1324	132	1324	619	710	20 20
Rich. & Al	6034	60%	60%	60%	603	61	10
Rich & Dan		79	79	79	79	804	10
8t. L. A.&T.H	12334		12310	1234	1233	124 4	31
St. P. M. & M Tex. & Pac	87%	371		3712	37%	374	1,20
Umon Pao		937	93%	937	934	937	1,28
Wabash		2014	284	2934	29	294	1,20
Do. pref.		4319	43 4	4349	454	434	7.35
W. U. Tel	827	4319	827	83	8318	8314	7.35
W. U. Tel. N. Y. & T. L.	116	115	115	115	41 %	120	10
Pac. Mall	41.4	814	814	81	71	8.4	20
Quickslvr prof.	381	38 1	281	384	35	39	30
Smicketat blor.	96.0	20.4	90.8	00.8		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	58.94

Total sales GOVERNMENTS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 Wall-st.

TUESDAY-July 3 P. W. Not before for several years have the Stock Exchange markets been so utterly lifeless as they were to-day. The recorded transactions in stocks amounted only to 58,948 shares. Considering the large increase in the number of issues now listed and the enlarged membership of the Stock Exchange, to-day's business makes an unfavorable comparison with the dull days in the summer of 1873, when the daily total transactions ranged from 28,000 to 35,000 shares. The day's market, however, developed an undertone of strength which resulted in some gains in the figures for nearly all the stocks dealt in. It indeed is a dull day when the transactions in Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western-both half stocks-amount respectively to only 5,900 and 4,200 shares, yet the prices of those stocks closed 14 and 19 higher than the last figures of yesterday. Central of New-Jersey, with sales of only 2,600 shares, gained 4. Western Union was firm at 827 @8312@8318, despite the fact of the mjunction against the payment of dividends on the alleged illegal issue of \$15,000,000 of stock. The general market closed duli but strong.

The dealings in Government bonds, as usual, were

small, and prices were steady at unchanged quotations as follows:

State bonds were dull with small sales of

Arkansas 7s to Fort Smith and to Red River railroads at 49@48 and of Missouri 6s, 1886, at 10612. and 1887s at 107. There were no transactions in city bank stocks. The market for railroad bonds was as dull as the

share market; but prices generally were firm if not higher. Erie second consols improved 12 to 9619. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg incomes were up 12 at 40. Canada Southern first 5s declined 14 to 9512 on small sales and recovered to 97. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were moderately active at 101% 201018, and West Louis firsts Shore and Buffalo firsts 5s were firm at 7712@7734. Long Island 5s sold at 994@9919 ex-interest. St.

Shore and Bullato lines of the construction of the consols were up at 121. Kansas Pacific instance of state of the state o

The Clearing-flouse statement of the course of years at 10.395, 337.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$158.000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$1.657,739, and the internal revenue receipts \$151.632.

The markets for foreign exchange continued dult and rates are firm at unchanged quotations for actual business as follows: Bankers' bitls, \$4 844, and \$4 88 for long and short sterling respectively, 5.204 and 5.173, for francs, 945, and 90 s for reichmarks, 40 and 404 for guiders.

In London British consols were steady at 100 3-16 for money, and new account (August) sold at 100 9-16. United States 4s were 's higher at 121 s; the others were unchanged: 312s at 1054, and 412s at 1154. American ratiways followed the course of yesterday's home markets and consequently generally were lower: Illinois Central and Reading were better. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 78.53, and sight-exchange on Loudon was lower at 25.28 francs to the £. The weekly